

Routes to tour in Germany

The Nibelungen Route



German roads will get you there — to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaily and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered *Rathaus*. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.

- 1 The Hagen Monument in Worms
- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

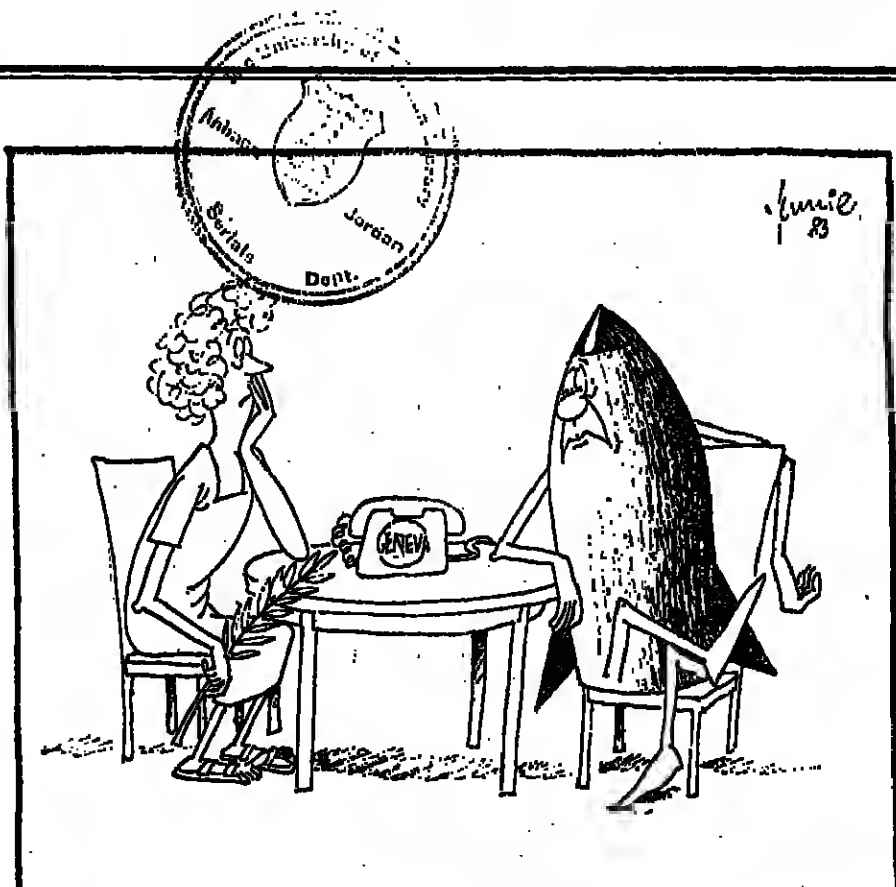
Bonn, 14 August 1983
Second year - No. 1095 - By air

Missiles: Washington and Moscow try again

Western medium-range missiles, the United States mooted an interim solution. The chief US delegate, Paul Nitze, sounded out terms in the last round of Geneva talks: an equal number of warheads on either side ranging from 50 to 450. Bonn has recently tried again to influence developments. First Herr Genscher, then Herr Kohl called for reconsideration of the walk in the woods proposal in preparation for the next round of talks, which are due to begin on 6 September. This proposal was a compromise sounded out by the US and Soviet delegates at Geneva, Paul Nitze and Yuri Kvitsinski, in July 1982. The West was to abandon plans to station Pershing 2 in Europe and make do with 75 Cruise missile launcher facilities, each with four single-warhead missiles. In return the East was to make do with 75 SS-20 systems, with three warheads each, aimed at targets in Western Europe, while the number of medium-range missiles in Asia was to be frozen. The walk in the woods proposal was rejected first by Moscow, then by Washington. But it was not shelved once and for all. In January it was aired in public by Gene Rostow, who was sacked by President Reagan as head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It has since remained on the agenda, and not for nothing. It would not only be a politically advantageous compromise but also a meaningful limitation of the Soviet missile threat to Western Europe. Above all, the walk in the woods proposal fuelled hopes of disregarding for a while the problem of British and French nuclear missiles. The Soviet Union has made the Geneva talks grind to a halt over this issue, which Herr Genscher will have had in mind in saying: "I believe the Soviet Union has cause for reconsidering whether the result might not indeed be an acceptable outcome for it." This point is certainly the crucial one at which the Geneva talks have marked.

Gene Rostow, who was sacked by President Reagan as head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It has since remained on the agenda, and not for nothing. It would not only be a politically advantageous compromise but also a meaningful limitation of the Soviet missile threat to Western Europe. Above all, the walk in the woods proposal fuelled hopes of disregarding for a while the problem of British and French nuclear missiles. The Soviet Union has made the Geneva talks grind to a halt over this issue, which Herr Genscher will have had in mind in saying: "I believe the Soviet Union has cause for reconsidering whether the result might not indeed be an acceptable outcome for it." This point is certainly the crucial one at which the Geneva talks have marked. Gene Rostow, who was sacked by President Reagan as head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It has since remained on the agenda, and not for nothing. It would not only be a politically advantageous compromise but also a meaningful limitation of the Soviet missile threat to Western Europe. Above all, the walk in the woods proposal fuelled hopes of disregarding for a while the problem of British and French nuclear missiles. The Soviet Union has made the Geneva talks grind to a halt over this issue, which Herr Genscher will have had in mind in saying: "I believe the Soviet Union has cause for reconsidering whether the result might not indeed be an acceptable outcome for it." This point is certainly the crucial one at which the Geneva talks have marked.

Western medium-range missiles, the United States mooted an interim solution. The chief US delegate, Paul Nitze, sounded out terms in the last round of Geneva talks: an equal number of warheads on either side ranging from 50 to 450. Bonn has recently tried again to influence developments. First Herr Genscher, then Herr Kohl called for reconsideration of the walk in the woods proposal in preparation for the next round of talks, which are due to begin on 6 September. This proposal was a compromise sounded out by the US and Soviet delegates at Geneva, Paul Nitze and Yuri Kvitsinski, in July 1982. The West was to abandon plans to station Pershing 2 in Europe and make do with 75 Cruise missile launcher facilities, each with four single-warhead missiles. In return the East was to make do with 75 SS-20 systems, with three warheads each, aimed at targets in Western Europe, while the number of medium-range missiles in Asia was to be frozen. The walk in the woods proposal was rejected first by Moscow, then by Washington. But it was not shelved once and for all. In January it was aired in public by Gene Rostow, who was sacked by President Reagan as head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It has since remained on the agenda, and not for nothing. It would not only be a politically advantageous compromise but also a meaningful limitation of the Soviet missile threat to Western Europe. Above all, the walk in the woods proposal fuelled hopes of disregarding for a while the problem of British and French nuclear missiles. The Soviet Union has made the Geneva talks grind to a halt over this issue, which Herr Genscher will have had in mind in saying: "I believe the Soviet Union has cause for reconsidering whether the result might not indeed be an acceptable outcome for it." This point is certainly the crucial one at which the Geneva talks have marked.



(Cartoon: Musall/Frankfurter Rundschau)

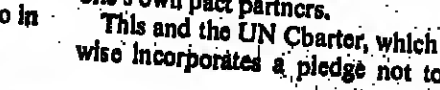
consideration of British and French nuclear weapons at the Geneva talks was an objective necessity with regard to Soviet security interests. But why has that only been the case since February 1982? Besides, the Soviet leaders ought to know their Europe well enough to realise that as long as they insist on this demand there can be no question of a compromise in Geneva. The walk in the woods proposal was not the first indication (although it is still the latest) that the Soviet Union does not seriously believe it can gain full approval of its viewpoint in Geneva. That is why it is important for the Bonn government to remind both Moscow and Washington of the walk in the woods proposal right now. The reminder might encourage the Russians to reconsider a viewpoint they did not always hold so definitely. And it could prompt the Americans to start work on constructive proposals in anticipation of a Soviet climb-down on the inclusion of British and French missiles in any medium-range agreement. Bonn's quiet reminders have admittedly upset not only Moscow and Washington. In Germany too some people have seen them less as a negotiation proposal than as readiness on Bonn's part to disperse once and for all with the stationing of medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe. The Bonn government stands accused of wanting unilaterally to call into question the missile modernisation weapon mix, or combination of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles. Even Mr Nitze is accused of wanting to achieve results at virtually any price for reasons of personal ambition, which is an incredible insult to a man of his unquestioned integrity and independence. The critics are repeating an old mistake in attributing to a single weapon system.

IN THIS ISSUE

THE ARMS RACE	Page 5	AVIATION	Page 9
The state of play in Europe		Sudden death in a beautiful, cloudless, Saturday sky	
MONEY	Page 7	OPERA	Page 12
Alternative financing institutions emerge out of protest movements		Bayreuth boos for Briton's version of Wagner's 'Ring'	
THE MEDIA	Page 8	MODERN LIVING	Page 15
American cable TV crucial in bid to change hackneyed images of Germany		State government clips the wings of police stool pigeons	

Continued on page 5

Continued on page 4



This and the UN Charter, which
also incorporates a pledge not to

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number which appears on the wrapper, and enclose it, above your address.

...this was probably due to the disinc-

The CDU's top candidate last year

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 4 August 1983)

Disputes notwithstanding, the coalition will continue because it has doomed itself to succeed.

Karl Hugo Pruys
(Dutch) Market Letter, 2 August 1988

Karl Hugo Pruys
(Bremer Nachrichten, 2 August 1983)

The only ones whose prospects have neither deteriorated nor improved are the Greens. Their ability could well perpetuate the deadlock the new election is supposed to overcome.

The CDU's top candidate last year

The German Tribune

Friedrich Heinrich Verlag GmbH, 28 Schillingstr.
Hamburg 78, Tel. 22 56 51, Telex 108-147051

Editor-in-Chief: Otto Heizer, Editor: Alexander
Koch, Managing Editor: Hans-Joachim Schmitt
English language editor: Robert Simon, Editor
Business Manager: Georgine Pöschke

Advertising rates for 1984: 14,-
Annual subscription DM 45,-

Printed by Druck- und Verlagsanstalt
H. W. Meyer, 22309 Hamburg, Germany
MAILING: Inc. 240 West 24th Street, New York
10011

All articles which the GERMAN TRIBUNE has
published are copyrighted by the publisher,
reading newspapers of the Federal Republic of
Germany. No part of this publication may be
reproduced without the written permission of the
publisher. All rights reserved.

In all correspondence please quote your address
and the name of the newspaper in which you
saw this advertisement, and the date, page,
number, above your address.

POLITICS

Berlin mayor von Weizsäcker tipped as future Bonn head of state



Will Richard von Weizsäcker be the next Bonn head of state? Karl Carstens is not standing for re-election next spring and his is one of several names that are regularly mooted.

Few would deny that Herr von Weizsäcker, who is currently Governing Mayor of West Berlin, is the man most likely to succeed.

His name has the best ring politically and he would probably enjoy the widest-ranging support, as he well realizes.

It is an open secret that Herr von Weizsäcker, 63, would like nothing better than a term as head of state in Bonn.

But he prefers to exercise restraint. "You don't stand for selection as a candidate for President," he says. You are named.

He recently dropped a mysterious hint to journalists at a working dinner at which asparagus was served.

Asparagus growers, he said, had to tend their beds for three years before harvesting a crop. Political hints also took time to mature.

Next year he will have been mayor of Berlin for three years. So speculation is rife.

Christian and Free Democratic leaders who are in a position to say who might be chosen as their candidate are keeping their views to themselves.

There are obvious reasons why, yet now and again hints are leaked to the effect that a Cabinet reshuffle is envisaged in connection with the appointment of a successor to President Carstens.

So something everyone claims to want to avoid might yet happen. The next head of state might not be the best man for the job.

He could be the most convenient candidate from the viewpoint of party politics and political infighting between the parties.

Villa Hammerschmidt, the President's official residence in Bonn, could end up being a shunting yard for the Chancellor's Office, as a member of the CDU executive committee in Bonn puts it.

Other names put forward are those of Alfred Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bundestag, and Rainer Barzel, the Bundestag Speaker.

The Chancellor is said to be keen to replace Herr Dregger by his longstanding personal friend Heiner Gelsler, who is currently Minister of Family Affairs and CDU general secretary.

Herr Barzel's name is being mentioned inasmuch as he would be a less controversial choice than Herr Dregger, who could then take over as Speaker in his place.

Less is now heard of another hopeful, Bavarian Education Minister Hans Maier, who was long felt to be a likely successor.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher seems an even less likely head of state (he would be pushed upstairs to make way for Franz Josef Strauss at the Foreign Office).

Denominational considerations must, of course, be borne in mind. The Protes-

tant Church takes a dim view of a Roman Catholic head of state.

Its argument is that Herr Dregger, Herr Barzel or Herr Maier as President would mean Catholics held all major political appointments in Bonn.

The Chancellor, the President and the Bundestag Speaker would all be Catholics, whereas the population is roughly half-Catholic, half-Protestant.

Understandably, the Protestant Church would prefer to see Herr von Weizsäcker, a former moderator of the Protestant Church Assembly, as head of state.

There are signs that the Social Democrats might be prepared to forgo a candidate of their own and support Christian Democrat von Weizsäcker if he were to stand.

His work in Berlin has shown him to stand for integration and to be a man even the Alternatives respect despite their differences of opinion with him.

He is felt by representatives of various shades of political opinion to be capable of preventing polarisation, especially a split between the older and the younger generation.

He has gained in authority during his term as mayor of Berlin and he is on open-minded man with conservative-liberal, common-sense views.

Richard von Weizsäcker is one of the few politicians who still has access to the young in an age when many members of the younger generation will no longer have anything to do with the established parties and their policies.

But what would happen in Berlin if he were to return to Bonn? He led the CDU to power there in 1981 after 30 years in Opposition.

If he were to stand for re-election as mayor the Christian Democrats could be sure of holding on to the city in 1985.

The Social Democrats would certainly stand little chance of ousting the current coalition of Christian and Free Democrats.

Under his leadership there may have been political missteps. There may be a CDU local government mafia (just as there used to be an SPD one).

But these drawbacks are more than outweighed by Weizsäcker's glamour, popularity and international prestige, and the CDU rely on him as a figurehead because there is such a wide gap between the reality and what he is felt to stand for.

It is doubtful whether another politician would command the authority to frame certain political views, such as his liberal, against-the-CDU-trend viewpoint on migrant workers.

In the Berlin CDU he leads, his liberal views command no more than minority support, and this minority dreads the thought of him leaving.

Party-political strategists, who are for the most part right-wingers, are afraid of something different: on overt struggle for power to take his place.

Many would feel he was leaving the city too soon after a mere three years as mayor.

Possible successors such as Eberhard Diepgen, CDU leader in the city council, or Finance Senator Gerhard Kunz, are still too young, too inexperienced and too little known.

They may command substantial influence within the city's CDU but they are colourless in the impression they otherwise convey.

Home Affairs Senator Heinrich Lummer, who enjoys wide CDU support, is secretly disliked by many in Berlin if there is to be a change at the top.

He has persistently been able to oppose Mayor von Weizsäcker and take political decisions the mayor later had to reverse, as on migrant workers.

Yet Herr von Weizsäcker would probably join forces with the Free Democrats in ensuring that Herr Lummer was not elected his successor.

So whether he stands for President will partly depend on whether he succeeds in finding an alternative leader for West Berlin who looks likely to lead the party to victory at the polls in 1985.

In this context increasing mention is made of Education Senator Henno-Renate Laurin, who has steadily gained support, even from the Teachers'



Von Weizsäcker looks at...

Union, since coming to Rhineland-Palatinate to take his post as Minister of Education.

She is a determined woman who could be relied on to stick to her guns for which Herr von Weizsäcker stands.

A majority of Berliners would be happy to see him go, but they would not want to see him as head of state.

Berlin would hardly become a more attractive place if he were to return to his predecessor as mayor, the SPD's Vogel, returned to the SPD's Opposition leader.

Herr von Weizsäcker would be very much to the liking of the last CDU conference he was to the national executive and by an overwhelming majority.

So he may well be their choice to make their recommendations. 1,040 members of the electoral college will vote on the matter. And speculation will continue in Berlin.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, N. M.)

Dilemma for Carstens

Continued from page 2

connection with an official visit to East Berlin.

It must clearly be recalled that for Bonn and the Western Allies East Berlin remains part of a city with special Four-Power status.

For the GDR and the Warsaw Pact countries East Berlin forms part of the GDR in terms of international law.

Experience has shown that the GDR uses to the hilt any protocol leeway the West allows it on this issue to lend support to its own propaganda viewpoint on the status of East Berlin.

Bonn politicians have accordingly always taken good care not to hold high-level meetings with GDR leaders in East Berlin.

Willy Brandt conferred with GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Erfurt in 1970. Helmut Schmidt held talks with Herr

Honecker at Werbellinsee, north of Berlin, in 1981.

Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel and Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss likewise chose to meet Herr Honecker at the Werbellinsee hunting lodge rather than in East Berlin.

So Professor Carstens has been put on the spot by the invitation, especially as he is an international lawyer by profession.

If he quickly overrides past misgivings on legal niceties and accepts the invitation to visit East Berlin there will doubtless be a risk of undermining the Western viewpoint and providing the GDR with an argument by which to call into question the status of West Berlin.

Yet if he declines, communist propaganda will have little difficulty in branding the President a Western cold

warrior who didn't even see his own Martin Luther.

There can be no doubt that Professor Carstens is keen on good relations with the GDR and on the solution of the intra-German dilemma.

He will also know that people in the GDR will regard any visit by him to East Berlin less as upgrading the German regime than as a sign that they have not been written off by the West.

So he must arrive at a solution which neither undermines Western relations nor insults or upsets those who invited him.

Regardless whether he accepts the invitation, President Carstens will have to reach a political decision.

It will be one that has little to do with matters of prestige and status and much to do with the reality of divided Germany.

(Nordwest Zeitung, N. M.)

THE ARMS RACE

The state of play in Europe



range guided missiles might be key to threatened Soviet punishment measures.

Soviet Union says it will not let NATO go ahead with plans for a new medium-range US missile Europe this winter.

Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl visited Moscow Mr Andropov in clear. Soviet Defence Minister Ustinov did too in a speech in the Soviet military academy.

Soviet leaders have yet to be specific. But Western governments are increasingly coming round to the view that the Russians will try to Warsaw Pact ground forces with short-range guided missiles.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

It is a bluff that ought to be faced. It would amount to no more than a modification of weapons with which the Warsaw Pact has been equipped since 1960.

(Nordwest Zeitung, N. M.)

with Scuds. The Warsaw Pact armies have an estimated 550 of them.

The replacement SS-23 is said to have about twice the range, or roughly 300 miles. Both weapon systems, the Frog 7/SS-21 and the Scud B/SS-23, can be fitted out with a choice of three different warheads: either nuclear, conventional or chemical.

The range of the SS-12 Scaleboard missile is 600 miles. The nuclear payload of its warhead packs a megaton. The SS-22, its successor, has a range of a little over 600 miles.

There are 100 of them, arrayed in "front" strength of two brigades each and three battalions per brigade. A front is one unit larger than an army and comparable with a Western army group.

A Warsaw Pact front not only has its own command, as does the Western army group; it also has its own auxiliary forces and air force squadrons.

The range of the SS-12 and SS-22, at between 600 and 625 miles, is almost exactly the distance between missile locations and targets.

In peacetime the headquarters of a front is in the Soviet Union, not in a satellite state. The Scaleboard has so far been stationed in Russia and only temporarily been sighted further afield during manoeuvres.

Three, not to say all six, have been in common. They are launched from radar-equipped vehicles and are highly mobile.

They have only one warhead each, they lack final-phase control, which means that no change can be made to their trajectory.

Their target accuracy is unspectacular, whereas their nuclear payload is correspondingly powerful, in the Scaleboard's case a megaton.

The newcomers are solid-fuel missiles and more easily deployed. Their tanks don't need to be filled and, which is a complication in the case of a missile, they are more accurately targetable.

The models they are due to replace, the SS-4 and SS-5, or older medium-range missiles, and the new

SS-20, 5500 km, total so far 1080 (350 launching systems, each with 3 warheads; 243 systems in Europe)

SS-23 (Scaleboard) to be replaced by SS-22 (800-1000 km) Scud B to be replaced by SS-23 (250-500 km)

Frog 7, to be replaced by SS-21 (80-120 km)

(Badger, Blinder, Flakbed, Flitter, Flagger, Fancier, Brewer)

up to 2800

[F 111, Vulcan, F-4, F-104, Jaguar, Buccaneer]

up to 600

The counts are of warheads, apart from the aircraft. Most of the aircraft carry one. Only the larger carry two or three.

Main source: NATO General Secretariat, 1982. References "to be replaced by" and bracketed figures mean if and when deployment of NATO missiles, in accordance with the 1979 double decision, is carried out.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung/Bratislava Koller

Nuclear medium- and short-range weapons systems in Europe

	Warsaw Pact	Nato
Missiles range 1000-5500 km	SS-20, 5500 km, total so far 1080 (350 launching systems, each with 3 warheads; 243 systems in Europe) SS-4, SS-5	So far none. At most there will be 108 Pershing II (1600 km) 464 Cruise (2800 km)
Total	SS-12 (Scaleboard) to be replaced by SS-22 (800-1000 km) Scud B to be replaced by SS-23 (250-500 km)	Pershing I. To be reduced by up to 108
Missiles range 500-1000 km	Frog 7, to be replaced by SS-21 (80-120 km)	Honest John or Lance (110 km)
Total		Extent of reduction not yet known
Missiles range 80-200 km		
Guns, artillery range 30 km		
Fighter aircraft land-based		

The counts are of warheads, apart from the aircraft. Most of the aircraft carry one. Only the larger carry two or three. Main source: NATO General Secretariat, 1982. References "to be replaced by" and bracketed figures mean if and when deployment of NATO missiles, in accordance with the 1979 double decision, is carried out.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung/Bratislava Koller

Much the same can be expected of the successor system, the SS-22.

Western officers feel the Soviet Union might switch to locating the SS-22 further forward for political effect. But in military terms that would make little sense.

In the past Russia has kept this, the most powerful weapon at its army's disposal, at a safe distance and in keeping with its range.

There are no targets for the SS-12 or SS-22 in Western Europe that could not be covered equally well or better by the medium-range SS-20.

Soviet short-range guided missiles are not an additional threat over and above the one posed by the SS-20.

It would be another matter altogether if the Soviet Union were to agree to a zero option in respect of the SS-20. The shorter-range missiles, especially the SS-22, would then attain political importance.

The chart shows the extent of Soviet nuclear arms aimed at targets in Western Europe in comparison with similar or comparable Western systems.

Numbers refer to warheads in the case of missiles and field artillery. Where aircraft are concerned the number of warheads will probably not be much higher than the number of delivery systems.

The chart does not list the naval nuclear capacity of either side, such as fleet air arm planes on land or on board aircraft carriers and missiles on board submarines, in European waters.

The deployment of naval aircraft against European land targets depends on too many factors to be included in an overall comparison of strength.

They include mobility, number and distance of aircraft carriers from the coast, the density of anti-aircraft cover, penetration capacity and the degree of competition from enemy naval forces.

The figures include British nuclear capacity, but not the French deterrent. But the overall impression would not be substantially different if they were to include French short-range missiles, US naval aircraft and Soviet naval aircraft and nuclear submarines stationed off the coast of Europe.

The Soviet Union is known to have a clear advantage over the West in medium-range missiles and conventional forces. The chart shows that it has the edge over the West in short-range nuclear devices too.

In all arms categories important for Europe the East has a much higher capacity than the West. Field artillery is the sole exception.

Yet NATO Defence Ministers have instructed their military staffs to consider whether nuclear groceries might be dispensed with entirely or in part.

The chart is based on the official 1982 NATO comparison of forces strength published in Germany by the Bonn Defence Ministry.

It also takes into account a recent speech by US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in which he announced that the Soviet Union now had 360 SS-20 missile launchers in service.

This number is enough to equip 40 regiments with nine launchers each; 27 are currently aimed at targets in Western Europe and 13 based in Soviet Asia.

Günther Gilleßen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 July 1983)

The Geneva missiles talks

Continued from page 1

tem on effect it doesn't have a canoe have.

The deterrent effect will not go by the board should Pershing 2s not be stationed in Germany. Conversely, stationing them would not lead straight to nuclear war, as the Greens believe.

The Pershing 2 can't decapitate the Soviet Union, if only because it lacks the range to do so. Besides, 108 single-warhead missiles are simply not enough for a first strike.

Above all, the Pershing 2 is negotiable in Geneva, as are the Cruise missile and the SS-20.

By the terms of the December 1979 dual-track decision NATO resolved that the extent of missile modernisation required would need to be reviewed in the light of terms negotiated.

The weapon mix will no more be taboo than the number of missiles each side is allowed to retain by the terms of an agreement.

Bonn government spokesman Peter Roelich has noted, much to the annoyance of conservatives, that the weapon mix is not at present up for discussion.

In making this proviso he was merely

stating the obvious. Talks are still in progress and everyone must be keen to avoid narrowing the leeway for negotiation by going categorical on one point or another.

What damage would be done if the Americans were to resurrect the walk in the woods proposal?

No harm whatever would be done if they were to say they were setting aside all their previous misgivings in a further bid to reach agreement.

Either the Soviet Union would agree to the idea and the whole world would be the winner, or the Russians would say no, and at least we should know who was to blame.

Illusions would be dispelled. Everyone would know where they stood and why. So why not? The Bonn government is doing well to make the point.

In Moscow Herr Kohl told Mr Andropov that when he slammed the door behind him in anger as a little boy his mother used to say: "Do what you want but you're going to have to come back through that same door."

No Bonn government can afford to lay itself open to accusations of not having done all it could to keep the door to a negotiated compromise open.

Christoph Bertram

(Die Zeit, 5 August 1983)

■ THE MEDIA

American cable TV crucial in bid to change hackneyed images of Germany

Much of America's image of Germany stems from third rate TV production with monocled officers shouting *Achtung!* as in the series *Hogan's Heroes* that has for years been coming into the living rooms of millions of Americans.

The picture many Americans have of Germany and the Germans is commensurately lopsided. And the American media are extremely selective when reporting on Germany.

"Just about the only time our media say something about the Federal Republic of Germany is when terrorists attack our military bases, hurl stones at politicians, etc. You can well imagine that this makes for a pretty unbalanced picture," writes Douglas B. Sherman in a letter to Radio *Deutsche Welle*, the Voice of Germany.

It is obvious that this must lead to irritations and misunderstandings. For instance: the Peace Movement and demonstrations against the deployment of US missiles in Germany brand all Germans as pacifists or neutralists in the eyes of the American public.

Yet we Germans regard ourselves as a stable, democratic country and a dependable partner of the Western world.

We are dismayed at the fact that none of this has been recognised on the other side of the Atlantic although our world is flooded with information and although there have been millions of person-to-person contacts between Germans and Americans.

Experts have a surprisingly simple explanation for this phenomenon.

Prejudices, they say, are almost impossible to eradicate once they have struck root in the public's mind.

This is so because people tend to ignore anything that does not fit into their preconceived concept.

The fight against prejudices calls for a long campaign of sound argument. Therefore, nobody wanting to correct the picture of Germany in America should hope for quick results.

Cultural exchanges and seminars can be helpful, but it is doubtful whether they can reach 200 million Americans. More likely, they will influence only the participants.

At least, this is how Martin Elsäßer, a high-ranking Bonn Foreign Office official, sees it.

"Television is the only realistic way of reaching a broad public in the USA," he says.

And since this view has been confirmed by other experts, *Deutsche Welle*, one of Germany's two radio stations that broadcast abroad (*Deutschlandfunk* is the other), has started producing tailor-made and informative TV programmes for the USA.

The Voice of Germany can fall back on many years of shortwave broadcasting experience, including a special North America programme broadcast daily since 1962.

In addition, there is the transcription service which provides 177 American radio stations with some 20,000 tapes a year.

Naturally, the *Deutsche Welle* planners are also drawing on the experience of other institutions that have tried to place German TV productions with American networks.



Though they have been successful to some extent, the response has been relatively meagre.

Martin Elsäßer: "We are almost nonexistent on American TV."

But the mammoth and seemingly so rigid American TV market has opened up somewhat lately.

Surprisingly, the British (*The English Channel*), the French (*Télé France USA*), the Irish, Italians, Greeks, Scandinavians and Dutch have managed to break into what seemed a closed shop — and that with programmes that are not specifically American.

This is due to the enormous spread of cable and satellite TV.

Almost the whole of the United States and Canada has been hooked up to the cable TV system.

There are close to 5,000 cable networks in the USA alone, serving the 80 million subscribing households.

It therefore stands to reason that there is a huge demand for programmes. In fact, even big calibre and specialised programmes are now more and more in demand.

The same applies to programmes aimed at ethnic target groups.

There now seems to be a growing interest in German and European affairs among the otherwise traditionally isolationist Americans.

This is largely due to the growing realisation that America's affluence and security are closely linked with Europe.

The new trend is further stimulated by the fact that many Americans are of German descent and that thousands of GIs have been stationed in Germany since the end of the war. There is also the stream of German tourists visiting America and providing person-to-person contact between the two nations.

Using existing German productions, *Deutsche Welle* (in conjunction with the ARD and ZDF networks in this country) began putting together four three-hour test programmes in 1982.

The concept was drafted after consultation with American media experts and journalists. The result is a programme that puts the emphasis on entertainment without neglecting information.

Such American slants are relaxed moderators, frequent use of mild slang, fixed lengths and serialisation were taken into account.

The test programmes were examined as to their suitability by three cable sys-

tems on the East Coast, in the Midwest and on the West Coast in the USA.

Subsequent polls showed that 47 per cent of the respondents found the programmes excellent, very good, or good.

There are sufficient subscribers to fill the need for programmes to fill the need for five per cent of the current ARD, ZDF and private stations.

But media remains the victim of the ups and downs of private television.

The weekly magazine *Am Sonntag* now puts even more emphasis on the "human touch."

American in Germany is a picture of Germany through the eyes and so help remove the image of a cold and distant land.

Deutsche Welle's answer to the lack of filling the American television gap is a combination of

the writer, Dr Heinz Föllmeier, director general of the German radio service for foreign countries, *Deutsche Welle*.

The broadcasts, which are sent from North Africa to the African continent, are put together by more than 275 employees.

In the late 1960s, AFN was branched out into television. Germans are unaware that there are four rather than three TV channels.

This ignorance is because AFN TV sets operate on the PAL system, which cannot be received by sets.

AFN is in the fortunate position of being able to pick the plants of huge American TV production.

AFRTS in Los Angeles has the best of the best from American major networks.

For instance, AFN shows four months before the debut of the series started in Germany.

AFN-TV is further enhanced by the fact that — unlike with most TV channels in America — it has no commercials because it is financed by the Pentagon.

Many well-wishers sent telegrams to mark AFN's 40th anniversary, including President Chancellor Kohl and many other stars.

Chancellor Kohl thanked AFN for its concerted effort to promote relations between US soldiers and people of Germany.

AFN has had a considerable impact on the German media set-up in the field of music.

Several generations of young Germans have learned of trends in the world of American pop music through AFN.

The nine regional studios add information of local interest.

The operating principle of AFN is "much radio and television with little administration."

AVIATION

Sudden death in a beautiful, cloudless, Saturday sky

They zoom over the rooftops of their home town to make their point, often disregarding altitude regulations and making a tremendous noise too.

There are licensing authorities and aero clubs to look after the 30,000 private pilots in the Federal Republic of Germany.

They know best where men and machines go wrong. They include the Federal Aviation Agency, Brunswick, and the Federal Air Safety Establishment, Frankfurt.

The agency has a staff of 146 at Brunswick airport and five regional offices. It is responsible for the safety, airworthiness and reliability of aircraft and crews in Germany.

For years it has run bright campaigns in non-official German to bring home to the flying public and dangers and problems of aviation.

The latest air safety brochure for instance reads: "There are experiences your only have once in a lifetime. Flying by contact flight rules in bud weather is one of them."

But bad weather and flying through dense cloud can hardly be blamed for the proliferation of accidents in recent weeks.

The weather has been fine, making it hard to see how so many planes could have crashed over the weekend. But Karl Kössler, head of the Brunswick agency, simply points out of his fourth-floor window.

A single aircraft has taken off during the past hour. More than a dozen planes are tied up at their moorings on the grass alongside the runway.

"A few years ago they would all have been airborne in such fine, sunny weather," he says. "The tax on aviation fuel for private pilots and the drastic increase in airport fees have made flying a luxury."

"Pilots are logging fewer hours and air safety has been the loser."

He cites statistics in respect of hours logged, take-offs and accidents to prove his point.

Last year the average number of hours logged was down to 20. But this figure is of limited value because it applies to pilots ranging from glider pilots to men at the controls of twin-engined aircraft.

Accident statistics kept on behalf of the aviation department at the Bonn Transport Ministry paint a clearer picture.

Sixty per cent of last year's accidents were due to errors by the pilot, the figures show. Half were due to inadequate preparations.

This category includes accidents described in the statistics as lack of fuel in the engine, which usually turns out to be fatal.

How do they happen? Pilots don't even take the elementary precaution of checking how much fuel they have left in the tank before take-off, if the Brunswick experts are to be believed.

Alternatively, they forget to switch from one tank to another. How can anyone possibly be guilty of such suicidal negligence?

They zoom over the rooftops of their home town to make their point, often disregarding altitude regulations and making a tremendous noise too.

There are licensing authorities and aero clubs to look after the 30,000 private pilots in the Federal Republic of Germany.

They know best where men and machines go wrong. They include the Federal Aviation Agency, Brunswick, and the Federal Air Safety Establishment, Frankfurt.

The agency has a staff of 146 at Brunswick airport and five regional offices. It is responsible for the safety, airworthiness and reliability of aircraft and crews in Germany.

For years it has run bright campaigns in non-official German to bring home to the flying public and dangers and problems of aviation.

The latest air safety brochure for instance reads: "There are experiences your only have once in a lifetime. Flying by contact flight rules in bud weather is one of them."

But bad weather and flying through dense cloud can hardly be blamed for the proliferation of accidents in recent weeks.

The weather has been fine, making it hard to see how so many planes could have crashed over the weekend. But Karl Kössler, head of the Brunswick agency, simply points out of his fourth-floor window.

A single aircraft has taken off during the past hour. More than a dozen planes are tied up at their moorings on the grass alongside the runway.

"A few years ago they would all have been airborne in such fine, sunny weather," he says. "The tax on aviation fuel for private pilots and the drastic increase in airport fees have made flying a luxury."

"Pilots are logging fewer hours and air safety has been the loser."

He cites statistics in respect of hours logged, take-offs and accidents to prove his point.

Last year the average number of hours logged was down to 20. But this figure is of limited value because it applies to pilots ranging from glider pilots to men at the controls of twin-engined aircraft.

Accident statistics kept on behalf of the aviation department at the Bonn Transport Ministry paint a clearer picture.

Sixty per cent of last year's accidents were due to errors by the pilot, the figures show. Half were due to inadequate preparations.

This category includes accidents described in the statistics as lack of fuel in the engine, which usually turns out to be fatal.

How do they happen? Pilots don't even take the elementary precaution of checking how much fuel they have left in the tank before take-off, if the Brunswick experts are to be believed.

Alternatively, they forget to switch from one tank to another. How can anyone possibly be guilty of such suicidal negligence?

40 years since Eisenhower put US forces on the airwaves

The American Forces Network (AFN) began broadcasting in London at 5.45 p.m. on 4 July 1943. It was set up on the orders of General Eisenhower and completed 40 years of broadcasting on the 4th of July Independence Day this year.

Broadcasting headquarters stayed in London, but mobile radio station followed the US troops to the European theatres of war.

AFN Munich, the first station in Germany, went on the air on 11 June 1945, followed by AFN Frankfurt a month later, on 15 July.

The European headquarters was then moved to Frankfurt's Hoechst borough where it remained until 1966 when the station moved to a building next to the Hesse broadcasting outwork.

What had started off as an improvised station for American troops has developed into a sophisticated and efficient network.

AFN broadcasts are now as popular with German listeners as they are with the Americans.

General Eisenhower and George C. Marshall intended the service to provide their soldiers on the front with a whiff of home.

The fact that the war ended did not change this aim. The American soldiers stayed in Germany as an occupation force.

The idea is still to bring America to the living rooms of the more than 500,000 US soldiers and their families in Europe via radio and TV.

American journalist T.W. Cunningham, who edits the AFN TV Guide, (circulation 170,000) stresses that AFN is not a propaganda station.

"AFN supplies the US forces in Europe and their families with objective news and music from home. The AFN news comes off the tickers of the major international news agencies and is presented unchanged. AFN has no political function, and its sole purpose is to provide information and entertainment."

It is a Pentagon institution under the direct control of the American Forces

Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) in Los Angeles.

It is from there that AFN stations in many parts of the world receive their programmes.

In Frankfurt AFN headquarters then splices these programmes into its two round-the-clock broadcasts for Europe: a variety programme on AM and a popular music programme in stereo on FM.

The nine regional studios add information of local interest.

The operating principle of AFN is "much radio and television with little administration."

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:
North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80;
Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;
Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80;
Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus
F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1



Smouldering end to a relaxing weekend... eight died in this crash on North Sea island. (Photo: dpa)

The Brunswick agency feels this information is so important that it is even prepared to handle material supplied anonymously.

It assumes that reports might be submitted anonymously by pilots who were ashamed of their own incompetence or felt a signed admission might lead to legal proceedings against them.

But bad weather and flying through dense cloud can hardly be blamed for the proliferation of accidents in recent weeks.

The weather has been fine, making it hard to see how so many planes could have crashed over the weekend. But Karl Kössler, head of the Brunswick agency, simply points out of his fourth-floor window.

A single aircraft has taken off during the past hour. More than a dozen planes are tied up at their moorings on the grass alongside the runway.

"A few years ago they would all have been airborne in such fine, sunny weather," he says. "The tax on aviation fuel for private pilots and the drastic increase in airport fees have made flying a luxury."

"Pilots are logging fewer hours and air safety has been the loser."

He cites statistics in respect of hours logged, take-offs and accidents to prove his point.

Last year the average number of hours logged was down to 20. But this figure is of limited value because it applies to pilots ranging from glider pilots to men at the controls of twin-engined aircraft.

Accident statistics kept on behalf of the aviation department at the Bonn Transport Ministry paint a clearer picture.

Sixty per cent of last year's accidents were due to errors by the pilot, the figures show. Half were due to inadequate preparations.

This category includes accidents described in the statistics as lack of fuel in the engine, which usually turns out to be fatal.

How do they happen? Pilots don't even take the elementary precaution of checking how much fuel they have left in the tank before take-off, if the Brunswick experts are to be believed.

Alternatively, they forget to switch from one tank to another. How can anyone possibly be guilty of such suicidal negligence?

They zoom over the rooftops of their home town to make their point, often disregarding altitude regulations and making a tremendous noise too.

There are licensing authorities and aero clubs to look after the 30,000 private pilots in the Federal Republic of Germany.

They know best where men and machines go wrong. They include the Federal Aviation Agency, Brunswick, and the Federal Air Safety Establishment, Frankfurt.

The agency has a staff of 146 at Brunswick airport and five regional offices. It is responsible for the safety, airworthiness and reliability of aircraft and crews in Germany.

For years it has run bright campaigns in non-official German to bring home to the flying public and dangers and problems of aviation.

The latest air safety brochure for instance reads: "There are experiences your only have once in a lifetime. Flying by contact flight rules in bud weather is one of them."

But bad weather and flying through dense cloud can hardly be blamed for the proliferation of accidents in recent weeks.

The weather has been fine, making it hard to see how so many planes could have crashed over the weekend. But Karl Kössler, head of the Brunswick agency, simply points out of his fourth-floor window.

A single aircraft has taken off during the past hour. More than a dozen planes are tied up at their moorings on the grass alongside the runway.

"A few years ago they would all have been airborne in such fine, sunny weather," he says. "The tax on aviation fuel for private pilots and the drastic increase in airport fees have made flying a luxury."

"Pilots are logging fewer hours and air safety has been the loser."

He cites statistics in respect of hours logged, take-offs and accidents to prove his point.

Last year the average number of hours logged was down to 20. But this figure is of limited value because it applies to pilots ranging from glider pilots to men at the controls of twin-engined aircraft.

Accident statistics kept on behalf of the aviation department at the Bonn Transport Ministry paint a clearer picture.

Sixty per cent of last year's accidents were due to errors by the pilot, the figures show. Half were due to inadequate preparations.

This category includes accidents described in the statistics as lack of fuel in the engine, which usually turns out to be fatal.

How do they happen? Pilots don't even take the elementary precaution of checking how much fuel they have left in the tank before take-off, if the Brunswick experts are to be believed.

Alternatively, they forget to switch from one tank to another. How can anyone possibly be guilty of such suicidal negligence?

Continued on page 10

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Trees keep on dying as experts keep on trying to find out why

Forestry officials all over the country are going their rounds to take stock of what is left of Germany's dying woods and forests.

By the time their findings are available this autumn they will be out of date. Foresters used to plan in terms of centuries. They now no longer recognise their woods after a fortnight's holiday.

The Bonn Interior Ministry has invited top-ranking environmental officials from the Common Market countries, Austria and Switzerland to Bavaria for a fact-finding tour.

They flew round the state from the Bayerischer Wald to the Fichtelgebirge and saw for themselves, from the air and on the ground, what the best of the Swiss environmental protection agency termed a tragedy.

Bavarian forestry experts are afraid that the damage to timber stocks in the state may have increased sevenfold over 1982. Fifty per cent would then be hit.

It is not just the extent of the damage that has increased. Trees are also dying faster. Fir trees can take years to die; spruces can die in a few weeks, and the spruce is by far the most important pine tree grown in Germany.

Deciduous trees are also increasingly affected, especially beech.

There are clearly a variety of causes. The Bavarian Forest is for the most part not unduly affected by acid rain pollution from power station chimneys.

Yet the ozone count reaches record levels when nitrous oxide smog is blown north-east from Munich toward the Czech border.

Trees are dying that have the benefit of the best possible soil, ample supplies of water and ideal weather. It began at high altitudes and has now spread to trees on lower ground.

Even worse, trees that are only a few years old are yellowing and dying. To the untrained eye the woods still look green, but appearances are deceptive.

In the Fichtelgebirge area, further west, there are districts where the woods are already dead. Skeleton tree trunks look very much like photos one has seen of the forests in Czechoslovakia.

Air deaths

Continued from page 9

14 for twin-engine aircraft and five as against three for helicopters.

That naturally leads to a drastic increase in the ratio of fatalities to hours logged.

Last years there were 14,236 private planes, including 6,194 gliders, in the Federal Republic of Germany. That was more than any other country in Europe, possibly including the Soviet Union.

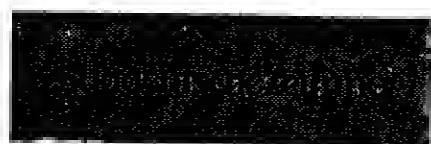
Britain, which was No. 2, trailed with only half as many.

Air space in Germany is very limited, being restricted by many areas out of bounds to private pilots for military reasons.

So it is all the more important for them to take every conceivable precaution. Only pilots who are careful can fairly claim the open skies demanded by AOPA.

Rudolf Meisler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)



Pollution readings in this part of Bavaria tell a tale of high sulphur dioxide counts, mainly from West German power station chimneys, but also from the East.

Foresters no longer dare risk thinning out the woods. Where dead wood has been cleared the trees that are still alive and well soon take ill and die, which would seem to indicate that atmospheric pollution is to blame.

The experts still have no explanation for the simultaneous effect, or so it seems, of sulphur dioxide and ozone from nitrous oxides as the cause of death.

All that is known for sure is that both substances are extremely poisonous for plant life. The situation is by no means improved by salting of roads in winter.

Up to 300 metres on either side of roads treated in this way the salt eats into the forest topsoil. Alongside a trunk road in the Fichtelgebirge region a salt count 100 times higher than the normal has been registered.

The Federal Republic of Germany is harder-hit than any other country in Europe by the acid rain that is wreaking havoc on woods and forests.

About 560,000 hectares, or over 1,380,000 acres, of woodland are affected. That means about one tree in 12.

Sulphur dioxide from power station chimneys is one of the culprits. Another is said by some scientists to be nitrous oxides in car exhausts.

A definite link between car exhausts and dead trees has yet to be established, but motor traffic cannot be absolved of blame yet either.

Car exhaust fumes contain nitrous oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, unburnt hydrocarbons, soot and lead (as long as motor fuel is still allowed to contain 0.15 grams of lead per litre to prevent knocking).

They are all substances that are harmful to man and the environment. The other chemical compounds traffic releases into the atmosphere are harmless at their present levels, scientists say.

But perhaps it would be truer to say there is no conclusive evidence to the contrary.

Carbon monoxide is generated in domestic heating installations and by heavy industry as well as by truck and car engines.

It is to blame for smog. In cities with busy traffic the carbon monoxide count can be as high as 60 milligrams per cubic metre in the daytime.

That is a level the health authorities are no longer prepared to certify as being no danger to health.

Inhalation of carbon monoxide blocks the intake of oxygen to the blood and can cause headaches, sickness, asphyxiation and even death.

It is a particular serious health hazard for people with heart and circulation trouble. But it does no damage to plants.

Bonn's decision to take the lead in Europe and insist on lead-free fuel for now cars (and clean-air exhausts) from 1986 is accepted in the Common Market as a legitimate move taken in self-defence.

President Mitterrand of France is reputed to have encouraged Chancellor Kohl to grasp the initiative.

Bonn is in favour of a uniform grade of lead-free fuel (and not super and premium grades), as in the United States. Consideration is even being given to reassessing road tax on motor vehicles.

In America clean air regulations have been in force for nearly a decade, yet only about 40 per cent of cars have so far been converted to lead-free fuel.

In Germany the authorities feel they cannot afford to let matters slide for this length of time.

In Bavaria's dying forests Carl-Dieter Spranger, state secretary at the Bonn Interior Ministry, outlined to his foreign guests a catalogue of measures aimed at sparing the trees.

Forest-owners are increasingly being urged to take action, but they are at a loss how to deal with the problem. The chemical industry hopes to make a handsome profit from sales of fertiliser.

But scientists and forestry officials

German forests worst hit by acid rain

Car exhausts also pump 650,000 tons of unburnt hydrocarbons into the atmosphere yearly in the Federal Republic of Germany.

One of these compounds, benzole, is a toxic carcinogen. Long-term exposure to even minute doses of benzole can lead to changes in the blood make-up and even cause leukaemia.

Lead may improve the performance of low-octane fuel in an engine with a high compression ratio, but it is definitely a health hazard.

It settles on the ground and finds its way into the blood via the food cycle. The blood count and nervous system can suffer damage if the body absorbs substantial amounts of lead.

At the present level of lead pollution only bus drivers or police officers on traffic duty who constantly inhale exhaust fumes are in immediate danger.

Even they seldom have an above-average lead count in their blood. But some doctors are worried that lead in city air could harm children and embryos in the womb.

Here too, conclusive research findings have yet to be published.

For some time the legal amount of lead in motor fuel has been regularly reduced in the European Community, with Germany enforcing the strictest limits.

There are ceilings for other toxins in exhaust fumes too, although the Environmental Protection Agency in West Berlin is critical of the fact that only few cars are tested to make sure they comply with the regulations.

feel it would be absurd to treat the forest as an eco-system to prove a fatal dose of fertiliser.

The woods have laboriously acclimatised themselves to acid soil, and what good can do when trees are no longer taking or retaining nutrients?

Fertiliser might arguably be when sparingly applied to which seedlings are being grown in of reforestation, always will still grow.

Hopes of giving dying wood alive care to keep them alive until the air over Germany again are certainly not based on science.

That leaves the possibility of up environmental legislation the ink has hardly had time to suggestions of this kind.

proposed by Franz Josef Strauss could undoubtedly be justified ground that a catastrophe needs ing.

There is clearly no point in decade until legislation has been prove fully effective. Above all must be no exceptions permitted.

The catalogue of measures proposed by the Bonn Interior Ministry there are no official plans yet to duce a sulphur levy as Hesse.

But this state of affairs change after the state assembly tions in September.

Martin
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)

Exhaust fumes are checked in the two-year roadworthiness test for motor vehicles, but readings of monoxide only are taken.

German motor manufacturers most of their models have a clean air performance than that on which Bonn insists.

But the legal limits have been to be in keeping with the latest findings. They date back to 1970 when people were less aware of the dangers than they are today.

In 1972 Hans-Dietrich Genscher was then Bonn Interior Minister and did not want to trail behind the States and Japan.

In both countries strict regulations had been issued for both and industrial polluters. Smog in Los Angeles and Tokyo had prompted action indispensable.

Unburnt hydrocarbons and monoxide in car exhausts were be particularly dangerous, Genscher announced that the both had to be reduced in the by 90 per cent.

Motor manufacturers put their research divisions to work and long new cars were designed to cleaner exhausts on both counts.

But in the mid-1970s there unexpected repercussions. The engines designed to reduce the unburnt hydrocarbons unburnt produced nitrous oxides instead.

They were toxins that had not been taken seriously. Not until the deaths began to be connected with it was decided to introduce catalysts as in the USA and Japan.

In new cars they are claimed to reduce the output of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrous oxides.

Frank Meyer
(Die Zeit, 29 July 1983)

THE ARTS

Erich Heckel and the Brücke connection

Exhibitions to mark Erich Heckel's birth centenary are being held in cities in the Federal Republic of Germany in the second half of this year.

Heckel could hardly be more convincing of how alive his work remains. He was a forerunner of modern art claimed today by the Young Savanone of their forebears.

He was born in Döbeln, Saxony, on 1883. In 1905 he, Ernst Ludwig Beer, Karl Schmidt-Rottluff and Bleyl set up the Brücke group in Dresden.

He later joined by Max Pechstein, Müller and, for a while, Emil Nolde. In 20th century art history they are known for Expressionism.

Though each may have individual traits in the course of their development, they were agreed on striving for heightened expression by simplifying and changing nature and using the power of full colour.

They felt French Impressionism, transfigured resolutely into a world of apparent beauty, was empty and devoid of intellectual depth.

They acknowledged as their ideals Paul Munch and Vincent van Gogh. The Brücke group were revolutionaries much more comprehensively so than the Fauves, who were coming to France at the same time.

This epoch particularly applied to the group's members, who made their own acquaintance as architects in Dresden and apart from switched over entirely to painting.

They certainly felt revolutionary, although they failed to achieve their aim of establishing, over and above painting, a juster and truer society.

But the year they founded the group, 1905, the year they founded the group, the world outlook was none too promising. The Kaiser landed in Tangier and prompted a crisis over Morocco.

While Russia lost its war against Germany and was shaken by revolutionary changes, the dream of a New Men they shared with a number of young poets came to grief in the conflagration of the First War, which Heckel survived in an ambulance unit.

In the group's early years (it broke up in 1913) Heckel exercised a powerful influence on the emergence of a group style.

Forms were its hallmarks, and they were so typical of the Brücke as a whole that in many instances it is hard to say the artist was.

This was a result of their drawing and painting together and jointly coming to grips with the so-called primitive art sculpture of the South Seas and the artist was.

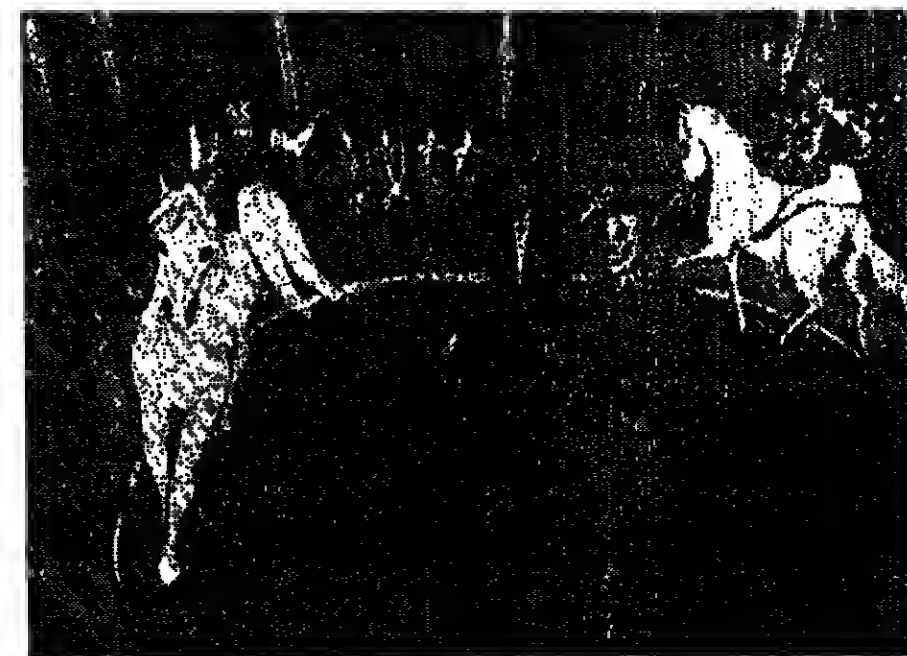
Heckel rented two shops in a working-class district of the city. They were used as studios by members of the group. They soon held shows, although they were slated.

He also played a leading role in editing the annual folders of the group published from 1906, personally making a major contribution to the revival of the woodcut.

He also played a leading role in editing the annual folders of the group published from 1906, personally making a major contribution to the revival of the woodcut.

He also played a leading role in editing the annual folders of the group published from 1906, personally making a major contribution to the revival of the woodcut.

He also played a leading role in editing the annual folders of the group published from 1906, personally making a major contribution to the revival of the woodcut.



Erich Heckel's 'White Horse', 1921.

(Photos: catalogue)

Small sculpture: something a little more intimate

Fellbach, near Stuttgart, is holding its second triennale of small sculpture. It is an experiment that has proved popular with artists and the public alike.

So Fellbach can fairly claim to have filled a gap in the market and a gap in terms of information.

Artists have to earn a living and sculptors arguably have the hardest time of all. Architects nowadays provide them with little to do, while monuments are not in much demand.

No-one these days, apart, that is, from committed art-lovers and collectors, has small works of sculpture around the home.

Yet in many ways small sculpture could help to make friends again for the larger variety. Its role is similar to that of graphics in relation to painting.

It doesn't keep the onlooker at a distance in the way that large sculpture does; it attracts him and cries out for personal attention.

It needs to be handled and, let's face it, loved unaffectedly end without constraint.

Small sculpture is subject to prejudice about which something must be done. It dates back to an era in which small sculpture was taken to mean large sculpture in miniature and suspected of being kitsch.

This is where the Fellbach triennale has a part to play in dispelling prejudice. In principle, size is of no import in art. An Ottonian miniature can be as significant as a mural. A Tanagra figurine can be as monumental as a statue. "A sculpture," says Henry Moore, "can be many times life size yet be felt to be on the small side. A small sculpture with a big idea behind it can convey a feeling of being gigantic and monumental." To what extent does the

work on exhibit in Fellbach bear out this idea? There are over 300 exhibits, not all of which can be classified as sculpture, so there are bound to be differences in quality.

Only work done over the past three years is on show. Foreign sculptors have been invited to take part this time: Dutch and Polish.

This is to be a regular feature of the triennale in future, with work being exhibited from two foreign countries, one in Western, one in Eastern Europe.

There are 74 exhibits by 16 Polish artists on show, and 50 works by 14 Dutch artists. So the 204 exhibits by 98 German artists are generously displayed.

In styles and topics there are few differences between German and foreign exhibits. Small sculpture is international in appearance and technique.

It uses and combines a wide range of materials, and that distinguishes it from traditional small sculpture.

Bronze and cement, asbestos, rubber, glass, wood, brass, marble, iron and steel, ceramics, leather and all manner of synthetic materials are combined to produce the most varied designs and structures.

Susanne Frick, for instance, pots a terracotta figurine of a naturalistic-looking woman inside a small glass box and calls the result *Bua Stop*.

Edward Lazikowski puts together imaginative structures made of wood, canvas and pieces of string.

Uli Lamp makes clothes out of wood, while the electronic wire constructions of Peter Vogel start to play music when you get anywhere near them.

It may generally be said that work representing figures and objects bear witness to more "inner monumentality" than abstract objects.

The work of Richard Hess, Lothar Fischer, Rudolf Daudert, Adam Myjak, Barbara Falender and Jacek Walos come in the first category.

Abstract work, which performs small sculpture's equally important ornamental function, is represented by the exhibits of Erich Hauser, Uli Pohl, Renate Hoffelt, K. H. Franke and Hans Geipel.

Yet both are frequently no more than miniaturised repetitions of larger objects, and that is not necessarily the point of small sculpture.

Eo Plunien

(Die Welt, 20 July 1983)



A small example: Richard Hess' 'David and Goliath III'

■ OPERA

Bayreuth boos for Briton's version of Wagner's 'Ring'

The first three parts of the *Ring der Nibelungen* earned some applause at the Bayreuth Wagner Festival, but the *Götterdämmerung* finale ended with massive boos and applause.

Since the director, Sir Peter Hall, did not take the curtain call until after the *Götterdämmerung*, he had to hear the brunt of the pent-up disenchantment.

While Wagnerians paid enthusiastic tribute to conductor Sir Georg Solti's debut in Bayreuth, Sir Peter and designer William Dudley became the butts of the audience's outrage.

The quality differences of the staging as a whole matched the public's reaction.

The direction was so much worse than the music impossible to speak of a cohesive unit.

This quality gap is surprising because Sir Peter and Sir Georg have always regarded themselves as a team. They had agreed to abide by the conductor's intentions and there had apparently never been any problems on that score.

In a press conference after *Siegfried*, the conductor told newsmen that "Sir Peter is not my puppet."

Even so, the chasm between the two components, music and staging, is wider than ever before in the 32-year history of the "new" Bayreuth.

The asset side of the lopsided balance sheet: Sir Georg Solti did not only bring world format to Bayreuth — as demonstrated in *Götterdämmerung* — but he is also a conductor with a Wagner obsession.

In his decades of conducting Wagner he has familiarised himself with every detail and, what's more, he loves the romantic beauty and dramatic impact of this music.

In *Götterdämmerung* it was again the roaring passions in the deadly meze of guilt and destiny that Solti instilled with life in a mythological marathon: the underhanded intrigues of the power-hungry Nibelung son Hagen; the betrayed blood brotherhood of Gunther and Siegfried; the betrayal of love and faith; the sinister murder in the Odenwald; the shameful end of *Götter* magnificence and pride; the whispering murmur of runes.

Solti is a thoroughbred musician, is both sensitive and vehement in setting off such theatrical fireworks of emotions.

These fireworks of emotions reach their climax in *Die Walküre*, making a superlative in *Götterdämmerung* impossible.

This shows the shortcomings of Solti's interpretation: those who plunge into the depths of sensuality must exhaust themselves sooner than those who think in terms of the intellectual context.

Sir Georg Solti conducted four magnificent operas, loosely linked by a colourful music mosaic.

The intellectual structure of the tetralogy, its architecture, world theatre perspective and even its demonical mythology barely revealed themselves in his interpretation.

It was thus not only the staging that fell short of doing justice to the tragic aspects of *The Ring*.

And even the orchestra conducted by Sir Georg only skirted the essence with its brilliant music.

As a comparison: The intimate despair at Siegfried's funeral procession in Pierre Boulez's version and the nearness to death of this music when conducted by Karl Böhm. And under Knappertsbusch the audience could feel and distil a universal tragedy from this death march.

Under Solti, the victoriously pathetic waka sounded like something dating back to a time Bayreuth would rather forget.



In the eye of the storm: From left Sir Peter Hall, Sir Georg Solti, William Dudley

Solti and Hall admit that their *Ring* is far from complete; they say that they will work on it in the years to come.

Actually, Hall should begin right away because what he presented in Bayreuth were no more than hints.

Only some of the pictures seen in the four *Ring* evenings had firm contours; everything else was obscured by the wafting clouds Hall made such ample use of in every scene.

In *Götterdämmerung* he cut the second act into something akin to a Western set with wooden stairs, and the three naked Rhine maidens were something akin to extras in *Glaube und Schönheit*.

Was this supposed to be a definition of romanticism? The vision of a romantic opera the team had in mind was most easily realised in those parts where Solti's musical opulence was curbed by powerful voices.



'Götterdämmerung', from Sir Peter Hall's 'Ring der Nibelungen'.

(Photo: Festspiele Bayreuth)

MEDICINE

Studies reveal that unemployment can lead to an early grave

Studies suggest that unemployment is a health risk. Deaths in one or two years of a count into recession.

British delegate, Dr Farrow, told the Congress on Psychosomatics during the studies showed that the rate of unemployment varied.

He who worked solely to earn were affected far less than people identified with their jobs.

However, even those who worked for money did regard their work as more than an economic necessity.

Employment broke up the day, provided the opportunity of making personal contacts and helped social status.

The consequences to health when all was removed could be serious.

The congress was told about psychosomatic disorders connected with unemployment: increased tobacco and alcohol consumption, depression with suicidal tendencies, and psychosomatic problems such as insomnia, headaches, skin diseases and asthma. Wives and children also became more prone to health problems.

The singers will still have to improve their interpretation of roles if Hall's directions become precise.

In the first year it was primarily the role of Siegfried that occupied him. He realised trusting naïveté and sophisticated technology calls for imagination.

Since the technical equipment of the Ring was the costliest ever (DM500,000), it will have to be even more effective and he was imminently.

Romanticism was also aesthetically more appealing (Ponnelic).

Sir Peter Hall will have to sever the umbilical cord that binds him to the implementation of Wagner ideas.

And festival manager Wolfgang Ner will have to put up with the question whether the private theatre a musician should be permitted to dominate Bayreuth in future.

The staging shortcomings were high a price to pay in meeting condition. He said: "I wanted a beautiful *Ring* just once in my life."

Fritz Schöler (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 Aug.)

The Federal Republic of Germany has the fifth highest alcohol consumption in the world. Between two and three per cent of the population are alcoholics.

It is estimated that between five and ten per cent of the working population are alcoholics.

The Berlin company, Schering, which manufactures drugs, has been experimenting with a plan to cut alcoholism in the workplace.

An information campaign on alcoholism was launched and the staff were told what the company intended to do about it.

Preventive information is one of the pillars of the Schering project. The other pillar is to offer help instead of punishment.

The workshop has clear-cut views on how to deal with the alcohol problem: it thinks little of the theory that alcoholics must learn to drink in a "controlled way" (neither does the German Anti-Addiction Centre).

The workshop thinks that anybody who becomes dependent on alcohol will be at lifelong risk even after drying out. Drinking in moderation only prolongs the agony, the workshop says.

The patient must be made to understand his problem, and that meant realising that even the smallest slip could lead to a relapse.

Knowing that alcoholics were likely to put up stiff resistance, it was therefore necessary to exert "constructive pressure."

In practical terms, this meant talking



Another long-term study involving one per cent of the population of England and Wales showed that mortality among jobless who were not dismissed due to illness was 50 per cent higher than among the rest of the population. The deaths were attributed to a wide range of diseases.

This suggests that there is some truth to the old truism: the nature of the sickness is less important than who has it, Professor Aitken of Edinburgh told the congress.

He stressed that poor social and economic living conditions rank among the most important risk factors. Unemployment aggravates these conditions still further.

He suggested, however, that economic aspects are not the only ones to pose a hazard.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older workers.

But this had not yet been properly researched, and even completed studies on the interplay of unemployment and disease were not yet conclusive due to methodological difficulties.

This was mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to pinpoint unemployment as the actual cause of a particular disorder. But there was much to indicate that joblessness played an important role.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older workers.

But this had not yet been properly researched, and even completed studies on the interplay of unemployment and disease were not yet conclusive due to methodological difficulties.

This was mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to pinpoint unemployment as the actual cause of a particular disorder. But there was much to indicate that joblessness played an important role.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older workers.

But this had not yet been properly researched, and even completed studies on the interplay of unemployment and disease were not yet conclusive due to methodological difficulties.

This was mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to pinpoint unemployment as the actual cause of a particular disorder. But there was much to indicate that joblessness played an important role.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older workers.

But this had not yet been properly researched, and even completed studies on the interplay of unemployment and disease were not yet conclusive due to methodological difficulties.

This was mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to pinpoint unemployment as the actual cause of a particular disorder. But there was much to indicate that joblessness played an important role.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older workers.

But this had not yet been properly researched, and even completed studies on the interplay of unemployment and disease were not yet conclusive due to methodological difficulties.

This was mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to pinpoint unemployment as the actual cause of a particular disorder. But there was much to indicate that joblessness played an important role.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older workers.

But this had not yet been properly researched, and even completed studies on the interplay of unemployment and disease were not yet conclusive due to methodological difficulties.

This was mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to pinpoint unemployment as the actual cause of a particular disorder. But there was much to indicate that joblessness played an important role.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older workers.

But this had not yet been properly researched, and even completed studies on the interplay of unemployment and disease were not yet conclusive due to methodological difficulties.

This was mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to pinpoint unemployment as the actual cause of a particular disorder. But there was much to indicate that joblessness played an important role.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older workers.

But this had not yet been properly researched, and even completed studies on the interplay of unemployment and disease were not yet conclusive due to methodological difficulties.

This was mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to pinpoint unemployment as the actual cause of a particular disorder. But there was much to indicate that joblessness played an important role.

or work below one's own ability as prime examples of negative stress.

In such situations, the human body's biochemical reactions were different from those in situations of "normal" stress.

A person who thought that he could cope with a threat or a challenge reacted with more alertness, a heightened fighting spirit and sometimes anger and aggressiveness.

This had to do with an activation of the involuntary nervous system and, as a result, increased output of the hormone catecholamine.

On the other hand, people who found themselves defenceless in the face of a threat — especially the threat to social status — were marked by an increased production of not only catecholamine but cortisol as well.

This created a hormonal imbalance in the body which, if it kept recurring, could adversely affect the cardiovascular system. Blood pressure rose, the pulse rate quickened, the fat metabolism speeded up and the blood became more viscous.

Animal experiments had shown a number of additional changes that contributed to arteriosclerosis and so increased the risk of a heart attack.

These "bio-psychosocial mechanisms" are only just beginning to be researched, Professor Siegrist told the meeting.

He called for long-term studies that would show how emotional reactions (as in the case of frustrated efforts to find work and social decline) upset the hormonal balance and eventually led to organic illness.

A study he and his team made, involving people who had suffered heart attacks, showed that more than 20 per cent of them were exposed to such negative stress situations — more than twice as many as in a control group of healthy people.

Rosemarie Stein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 July 1983)

Plan to get workers off the bottle and back to work



DER TAGESPOST

company doctor, a member of the personnel department, a rehabilitation specialist of the health insurance and a member of the public relations department.

An information campaign on alcoholism was launched and the staff were told what the company intended to do about it.

Preventive information is one of the pillars of the Schering project. The other pillar is to offer help instead of punishment.

The workshop has clear-cut views on how to deal with the alcohol problem: it thinks little of the theory that alcoholics must learn to drink in a "controlled way" (neither does the German Anti-Addiction Centre).

The workshop thinks that anybody who becomes dependent on alcohol will be at lifelong risk even after drying out. Drinking in moderation only prolongs the agony, the workshop says.

The patient must be made to understand his problem, and that meant realising that even the smallest slip could lead to a relapse.

Knowing that alcoholics were likely to put up stiff resistance, it was therefore necessary to exert "constructive pressure."

In practical terms, this meant talking

and offering help. If this was not enough, disciplinary measures to force the alcoholic to make use of the help were used.

The unusual thing about the Schering model is that 18 staff members have taken a 100-hour course training them to become voluntary social workers. Some of them are former alcoholics.

The management-works council deal provides for initial confidential talks between the alcoholic and his immediate superior.

The employee is allowed to invite a person he or she trusts, such as a social worker, for instance.

At this stage the alcoholic is offered professional help, such as in a drying-out clinic, and promised that his job will be waiting for him afterwards.

He is also told dismissal might result from a refusal to take treatment.

Subsequent talks are usually also attended by the company doctor, a social worker and representatives of the works council and the personnel department.

If there is no sign of improvement, tougher action is taken.

For instance, a doctor's certificate might be demanded for every day's absence due to "illness" (a certificate is usually needed only for absences of more than three days).

Advantages such as flexible working hours and splitting up holidays might be withdrawn.

The workshop does not think that a general alcohol ban can be enforced. It doubts in any case that it would do more good than an information campaign. But it does provide for individual bans on drinking in problem cases.

The company can also make the alcoholic agree to join a self-help group or undergo therapy within or outside the company (on full pay and with a job guarantee provided he can prove attendance). If none of this helps, the company can cut his or her pay.

The works council, whose function it is to act as the staff advocate, has to do a fair bit of rethinking before agreeing that even a dismissal with a re-employment clause could help the alcoholic.

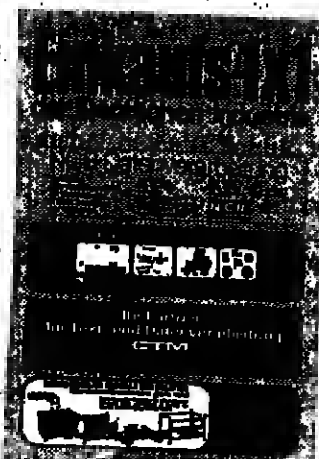
Journalists were told at a press conference it would be illusory to hope that such measures might stop drinking at work.

But the positive experience with the Schering model (other German companies are want to adopt it) has convinced the initiators that they are on the right track.

Justin Westhoff

(Der Tagespost, 22 July 1983)

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a reference work every buying department should have at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopedia.

Products, including 9,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with

manufacturer's or supplier's address.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM68.16 post free in Germany, DM75 off abroad.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlagsheute
Postfach 11 03 20
D-6100 Darmstadt
Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (061 51) 3 36 61

